

Claims

1. Workplace screen lens, having
 - an area designed for seeing at room distance, hereinafter referred to as the far part,
 - an area designed for seeing at short distances, in particular for reading a keyboard and documents, hereinafter referred to as the near part and
 - a progressive zone situated between the near part and the far part, which is designed specifically for seeing on the screen and in which the effect of the lens increases continuously along a curve toward the nose, hereinafter referred to as the main line, which is not an umbilical curve, increasing from the value at the far reference point situated in the far part to the value at the near reference point situated in the near part, whereby
 - the workplace screen lens is optimized at the middle of the lens for the middle viewing distances of approximately 60 centimeters to approximately 90 centimeters,
 - the progressive channel at the middle of the lens is at least 4 millimeters wide,
 - the effect increases from the middle of the lens toward the bottom with the vertical coordinate y equal to approximately 0, reaching a near vision zone with an essentially constant effect at y equal to approximately -12 millimeters,
 - the progressive channel has a width of least 15 millimeters in the near vision zone, preferably at the near-reference point,
 - the effect decreases from the middle of the lens up to y equal to approximately +10 millimeters to approximately +12 millimeters above the middle of the lens,
 - the progressive length amounts to approximately 20 millimeters to approximately 25 millimeters,
 - the main progressive length is between approximately 7 millimeters and approximately 12 millimeters and
 - the minimum width of the progressive channel amounts to at least 4 millimeters.

2. Workplace screen lens as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the change coefficient is greater than 0.07 diopter/millimeter.

3. Workplace screen lens as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby the progressive channel has a width of at least 4.5 millimeters in the middle of the lens.

4. Workplace screen lens as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby the progressive channel has a width of at least 15.5 millimeters in the near part.

5. Workplace screen lens as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby the main progressive length is between approximately 7 millimeters and approximately 10 millimeters.

6. Workplace screen lens as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby the minimum width of the progressive channel is at least 4.5 millimeters.

7. Workplace screen lens as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, whereby the change in effect is achieved due to the change in surface refractive index on the front surface or on the back surface or on the front and back surfaces.

8. Use of a workplace screen lens for correcting a user's vision defect, having

- an area designed for seeing at room distances, hereinafter referred to as the far part,

- an area designed for seeing at short distances, especially for reading the keyboard and documents, hereinafter referred to as the near part and

- a progressive zone arranged between the far part and the near part, which is designed specifically for seeing on the screen and in which the effect of the lens increases continuously from the value at the far reference point situated in the far part to the value at the near reference point situated in the near part along a curve running toward the nose, hereinafter referred to as the main line, which is not an umbilical curve, whereby

- the workplace screen lens is optimized at the middle of the lens for middle viewing distances of approximately 60 centimeters to approximately 90 centimeters,
- the progressive channel has a width of at least 4 millimeters at the center of lens,
- the effect increases from the middle of the lens with the vertical coordinate y equal to approximately 0 toward the bottom, reaching an essentially constant effect in the near vision zone at y equal to approximately -12 millimeters,
- the progressive channel is at least 15 millimeters in the near vision zone, preferably at the near-reference point,
- the effect decreases from the middle of the lens upward to y equal to approximately +10 millimeters to approximately +12 millimeters over the middle of the lens,
- the progressive length is approximately 20 millimeters to approximately 25 millimeters,
- the main progressive length is between approximately 7 millimeters and approximately 12 millimeters and
- the minimum width of the progressive channel is at least 4 millimeters.